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THE REKORD RADIO-PHONOGRAPH

M. Gerkin, V. Stolyarov

Toward the end of 1950, a group in one of the plants of the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry completed the design of the Rekord radio-phonograph, and mass production began.

All radio-phonographs previously produced by Soviet industry (e.g., the Ural and Minsk) incorporated Class II receivers. The Rekord radio-phonograph uses a Class-III Rekord-47 receiver with improved electrical and operational characteristics.

The Rekord is a table model in a varnished wood cabinet with an opening in the top cover. The cabinet contains the five-tube receiver, a loud-speaker, and record player, which consists of a synchronous-drive motor, turntable, and an electromagnetic pickup.

The design of the cabinet and record player makes it possible to play a record up to 300 mm in diameter when the cover of the cabinet is shut. The radio-phonograph can be supplied from a 110-127 v or 220 v ac line.

CIRCUIT

The receiver has five tubes, including the rectifier. The frequency converter is a 6AL0 (6SA7), the i-f amplifier, a 6K9M (6KT7), the detector and preliminary af amplifier, a 6G, and the output stage, a 6V6 beam tetrode. A 6X5 in a half-wave rectifier circuit is used for plate supply of the receiver.

The receiver has three bands, long wave (150-410 kc), medium wave (520-1620 kc), and short wave (4.48-12.1 Mc).

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The i-f is 110 kc. The receiver input can be connected to any single-wire antenna. The chassis must not be grounded since line voltage is applied to the chassis when the receiver is connected to the line.

Russian Editor's Note

This radio-phonograph, which uses the improved Rekord-47, gives entirely satisfactory performance and is certain to gain widespread popularity.

We cannot approve the use of a synchronous-drive motor since this type of motor gets off center quickly and produces appreciable hum in the af amplifier. Another disadvantage of this motor is that the records must be spun by hand in starting the record player.

To improve performance, it would be advisable to replace the synchronous motor of recent design, used in the new Ural-49 radio-phonograph.

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